

SPiRiT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

A RISING YOUNG CORPORATION.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company began its existence only twenty-four years ago, and then in but a small way. The road was designed to run from Harrisburg to Johnstown...

The company grew for many years at what was thought in Pennsylvania a rapid rate. It always, in its early days, had to contend with the jealousy of the State, which owned the rival canal and demanded full tolls on all goods diverted from it as well as on all that it carried.

Now came a bolder policy; and the managers of the company openly aspired to control the Western trade of New York almost as completely as that of Philadelphia. They leased the Western lines connecting with their own; and when any road could not be obtained on satisfactory terms, they projected and built a new one; until, before the New York lines fairly understood the importance of their rival, the Pennsylvania Railway Company was in full possession of lines of road reaching from Philadelphia to Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Chicago.

This did not satisfy them. The main line of traffic across the continent seemed to be within their reach, and they grasped at it. The most enterprising of their officers was made President of the Union Pacific Railway; perhaps the best possible post of observation in which to watch for all prospective "good things" between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

This corporation is now beyond doubt the greatest financial power under a central administration in the United States. With property in its hands to the amount of two hundred and fifty millions of dollars, with a gross income far greater than that of the United States Government twenty years ago, and greater than that of any State Government today, with at least three State Legislatures believed to be ready to resign their offices, and with all its achievements regarded by the bold and able men who control it merely as stepping stones to a greater future, what is to prevent it from becoming also the greatest political power?

MUSIC A MODERN ART.

In a recent number of Every Saturday music was spoken of as "the latest of the arts." The phrase is full of suggestions, some of which are of the freshest and liveliest interest. It will be found especially worth while to observe the peculiar position which music occupies among the fine arts in its relations to modern work and experience; for it is in music alone that the latest century can lay claim to any substantial progress or discovery.

One place of superiority, however, remains for us. We award the palm for sculpture to ancient Greece; for painting and architecture to the Middle Ages; and the centuries which immediately succeeded them; but for music to the last two hundred years of modern civilization. We make the assertion without qualification or reserve, believing its truth to be beyond a reasonable doubt. And yet justice demands our acknowledgment of great indebtedness to that genius of the Hebrew race which spoke in the elder time through the harp and voice of the sweet singer of Israel, and by its purity, its spirituality, and its elevation gave intimations of the worthiness of the art which the descendants of the nation of David were to carry to its highest perfection.

of religious faith and aspiration, grouping into awful pictures the mighty creations of his dark imagination, and, again, carving out with his strong hand faces and forms of transcendent loveliness and majestic peacefulness and repose. Mozart may be likened both to Raphael and Shakespeare, resembling the former in the sweet and exquisite beauty of his fancies, in his fluent ease and airy delicacy, and in his wonderful subtlety and refinement; and ranking with the latter poet in the exhaustless fertility of his resources and the creator through music of living characters, the delineator of passions, the mirror of nature. Bach, for his marvellous perfection of form and for his power of entering into the deepest recesses of sorrow, suffering, and shame, may be compared not inaptly to Dante; while Haydn may stand as the Claude Lorraine of his art, the reflection of the green fields of earth, of the sunny blue of heaven, and of all that is fairest, brightest, and most beautiful in the world of creation. We do not follow the conceit, too far, and without even an allusion to Mendelssohn or Handel, or Gluck, or to Rossini and the great array of Italian composers, we have cited names enough to enable the mind to see at a glance the justness of the claim of our time to an overmastering superiority in music.

We have not meant to imply by what has been said that any of the arts which glorify life have passed—or indeed ever can pass—into a state of hopeless decay. They are in their nature immortal, for they find their source and fountain-head in the undying soul of man. The art of any time must needs be great and good if it but gives expression to the thought and life which characterize the time. The painting and poetry of the nineteenth century have in a great measure fulfilled this condition, and have gained the right and the power to live for many ages. Our architecture and our sculpture have failed in exactly that degree which they have labored to copy the work of another race and era. With their emancipation the day of their greatness will dawn; so that there is more hope for the plastic art of our time in the statues of John Rogers than in a hundred Grecian and Roman Captives. But with this truth may also exist another, founded upon the fact that any age may find in a single art a peculiar adaptation to its need, and the swiftest, surest, and fullest mode of uttering its thought and feeling. The law which governs this truth may be obscure, but the truth itself is undeniable. Music, as it would seem, has taken, and for the present is to take, this eminent position with us. The soul of man which, in the classic time, found its brightest expression through the chiseled stone, which afterwards spoke through the tint and lines of the medical painter, and uttered itself through the god-like voices of Shakespeare and Milton, now inspires the souls and guides the pens of the composers of music. We are well contented that it should be so. The age which has contributed the opera, the oratorio, and the symphony to art may be pardoned for its failure to create a new school in sculpture, in painting, or in architecture.

MR. WASHBURNE AND THE COMMUNE.

A pitiful paragraph, printed in a journal of London which serves as an organ for the expression of the Napoleonic ideas, engendered in the shades of Chislehurst, states that Mr. Washburne, our Minister at Paris, is seriously compromised by his communications with the insurrectionary government of the Commune. This is a pitiful calumny, the offspring of a mean-spirited envy. The conduct of Mr. Washburne during the war, and especially during the siege of Paris, was marked by such discretion, such courage and energy, that it gained the respect and esteem of the French and English alike. He tolerated the generous and voluntary praise of the British Government in the House of Commons. We do not recall an instance in our diplomacy of a more brilliant and successful performance of duty in circumstances of such gravity and delicacy. It proves what we have constantly asserted, that a man of experience in affairs, of sufficient culture and knowledge of the world, taken from the active pursuits of American life, is apt to make a better Minister, when there is anything to be done, than if he had wasted his life in dawdling about an embassy. The diplomatic body in Paris was composed of the elite of the aristocracy of Europe. The Paris mission is always the highest prize in the service of every nation. Yet positively the only minister who has made any figure in all these most important events is the American Envoy. He has received from the Government of Prussia the warmest acknowledgments of his services; and yet he has held the balance of impartiality so evenly adjusted that he has gained the confidence and affection of the Republican leaders of France. It is natural that such a success and such prominence have excited among the partisans of the late Empire the spite and jealousies indicated by the report to which we have referred.

It is useless to repeat that any such charge is absurd. It is founded upon a distortion of the facts, which are infinitely to the credit of Mr. Washburne. When the rabble of diplomats fled to Versailles after the insurrection of the 18th of March, our Envoy stayed at his post to do what was possible to protect the endangered lives and interests of the American residents of Paris, and to furnish the Government accurate information of the true character and significance of events. He never gave any official or officious recognition to the de facto Municipal Government, but by the exercise of his great personal influence he succeeded in giving full protection to his countrymen, and, in many instances, in mitigating the sufferings of the innocent victims of revolutionary rage. His kindness to the Archbishop of Paris and to the imprisoned ecclesiastics with him, some of whom he saved from prison and death, will never be forgotten. If in the exercise of these mainly humane offices it was necessary for him to hold communication with the officers of the Commune, he did nothing more than his duty. While the empire lasted he was forced, by the same considerations, to recognize a greater scamp than the Commune could boast of, and neither his moral nor his official character has suffered in the one case more than in the other.

EXTRADITION AND THE COMMUNE.

The demand made by the Thiers Government upon all the countries of Europe for the surrender of the members of the beaten Commune who have sought asylum abroad, and for their surrender also as political exiles, but as common criminals, is one of the most astonishing pieces of effrontery which even our day, rich as it is in exhibitions of that quality, has brought to view. Doubtless the Government of Versailles would not have presumed to make such a demand but for the odium which the crimes committed in the name and on the behalf of the Commune have brought upon that body. But even so, the de-

mand must move us to inquire in what way the massacre of hostages by the Commune was more distinctly a crime, undeserving of that protection which civilized nations extend to the vanquished in civil strife, than the refusal to give quarter or to allow a peaceable escape to the Communists which occasioned that massacre. And back of that the question arises what title the fragment which happens to be victorious has over the fragment which happens to be vanquished, of the fiction which has for so many weary months divided and devastated France. The Commune has at least as much to show in the way of constitutional authority as the Versailles people, and it has besides the sanction of being born of the needs and aspirations of the people in a desperate crisis, while the Versailles people have not. The assumption of regularity of succession in such a case is the assumption of one of two pickpockets who falls out with the other upon a question of the division of the booty to which either is entitled and calls the police to his assistance.

It is to be hoped the police will not come. It is the proper pride of England that her shores have been the inviolate refuge of legitimized and red, of Napoleon and of Louis Blanc. As well said by a London advocate of the Commune, the extradition of the exiles of Chislehurst upon the ground of the coup d'etat of 1851 is quite as defensible as the extradition of the exiles of London on the ground of the massacre of 1871. If there is nothing in the one to insure the treatment of the ex-Emperor as a fugitive from justice, there is nothing in the other to shut the gates of mercy on the beaten adherents of the French Republic. The surrender of the one as common criminals while the other is retained as a national guest would be a lasting dishonor to English justice if it were freely made by the nation.

OUR CONVICTS.

We reported recently the meeting in this city of a number of well-known citizens, under the chairmanship of Governor Haynes, of New Jersey, to establish a "National Prison Association." This meeting was the result of the National Convention in regard to the best prison and reformatory methods, held at Cincinnati. It was then resolved to form a national association, which should devote itself to efforts to improve the management of our prisons, and to introduce the best system of treatment in our reformatories and houses of refuge. A "world's convention" on these important subjects of humanity is to be held next summer in London, and Congress has already passed a resolution favoring it, and it is understood that Dr. Wines, the well-known prison reformer, is to be the principal delegate from this country. He will act with many other gentlemen who have done good services in this or similar fields. This country has the good fortune early to possess one of the most "advanced" and humane reformers in matters connected with the penal code and the treatment of prisoners which any nation ever enjoyed—Edward Livingston, the author of the famous Penal Code of Louisiana—a man who was far in advance of his times. One of Mr. Livingston's favorite theories was that the great defect of all our systems of punishment was the removal from them of all element of hope. He accordingly urged that after the first experience of punishment, stern and unflinching, the convict should, if he were to be reformed, finally receive a certain share of the proceeds of his labor; and that when he was discharged he should be placed in a kind of intermediate prison, or "house of refuge," as he termed it, and thus go gradually forth to the world from his confinement, after having practiced some of the virtues which would be indispensable to his success in an honest calling.

Punishment would thus be not merely a retribution, or a dull heavy penalty inflicted by society, but a species of moral education. The convict would come from prison more valuable to the world than when he went in. Hope, and the practice of the self-restraint of ordinary life, would call out his good qualities. The prison would become, in part, a reformatory. These ideas and principles, with the plan of reformation sentences and regular "marks" for conduct, are the main elements of the great modern reform which has been introduced in the "Irish prison system," so remarkably successful in Ireland under the general superintendence of Sir Walter Crofton. Livingston struck upon the best elements of the system before any English reformer.

One great object of a national association which should devote itself to this subject, would be to recommend and secure the passage of laws introducing the great modern reforms in the prisons of our different States. There is now no unity in our various prison systems. There is, in some of the States, a lamentable backwardness, and a want of intelligent methods of reform. Many questions are still under discussion which such a practical administration. Thus far in our best prison the great object has been to make the most money and save the country the expenses of their management. The Albany Penitentiary, under the able management of Captain Pillsbury, not only supports itself with its thousand convicts, but turns over some eighteen thousand dollars per annum to the county authorities. This, of course, is good, but the question still arises, whether financial success is consistent with reformatory success—whether the men thus trained are more or less likely to prey on the community afterward? So with the whole contract system—how far it is just to the outside laborer, and how far it permits the best moral management of the prison; then the connection of prison management with politics—all these questions need discussion by a national association, which should bring the experience of every State into debate. Still further questions connected with the prevention of crime should come up, as to

the best system for reformatory—whether the congregated or the family—and how far the remarkable efforts so long carried out by private charities in New York city, by the checking of juvenile crime, and the lessening of ignorance and poverty among children, can be imitated in other cities. All these matters, of the utmost importance to the whole country, would naturally be deliberated on by a national association. It is a good thing that the movement for founding such a society has been supported by so many gentlemen known throughout the country for their public spirit, philanthropy, and intelligence. It already deserves success. The grand convention in London, which is to be the crown of this effort, has already received the hearty approval of all the leading European Governments, and its assembling bids fair to constitute an era in the history of prison reform.

A NON-DEPARTING NEW DEPARTURE.

From Harper's Weekly, edited by G. W. Curtis. All good citizens will gladly see the Democratic party desert its revolutionary and threatening position, and declare its assent to the beneficent and fundamental changes which have been effected by the Republican party. Such a declaration, indeed, will be no reason for restoring the party to power, not only because it is not made from conviction, and merely for the purpose of attaining power, but because the party contains the chief moral and political elements of hostility to the Government and its principles. The only credit due to Mr. Vallandigham, who has now become the leader of that party of the Democratic party which wishes to profess acquiescence in the situation, is that of perceiving that the sole chance for his party is at least to assume a virtue. But his platform is not that of Judge Chase, his party, and it is not clear that it will become so. The Northern chiefs insist that it is sensibility and insanity to think of anything else. But the commanding fact in the history of the Democratic party is that its Southern element has always controlled it, and for the reason that it was the element of real conviction; and we have yet to see that the situation is changed.

After the Democratic National Convention of 1868 had assembled, and before its nominations were made, a Southern Democrat remarked that the nomination of Judge Chase would be a surrender which would dissolve the party. "General Grant," he said, "would, in that case, walk over the course." There was a very different opinion, however, among many New York Democrats. Their reasoning was that to nominate a man who had been a conspicuous Republican leader would inevitably demoralize the Republican party. But if the reasoning were correct, it was applicable to their own friends. Had Judge Chase been the candidate, the Democratic traditions would have been abandoned, every Democratic rallying cry would have been abandoned; not an orator would have alluded to the past; slavery could not have been revived; the war could not have been denounced; the "usurpations" of the Republicans could not have been proclaimed; for if the Constitution had been violated, if the war was unjust, and its conduct a tyrannical usurpation, nobody was more guilty than the Chief Justice. To sneer at "the gorilla" and cheer for his colleagues, the Secretary of the Treasury, to spit upon unconstitutional legislation and vote for the father of the legal-tenders, was something so preposterous that, however plausible as a party trick, it was impracticable if there were any party conviction. The Southern Democrat and his friends prevailed, and the convention appropriately and logically nominated a candidate who had virtually said, as Mr. Dickinson was never weary of repeating, that he would see the Union dissolved rather than slavery preserved.

At the present time, when the Ohio leaders have declared their acquiescence in the amendments, three things are observable: that Mr. Pendleton was president of the convention, and that the resolutions favor a form of reparation; that the party organs of the new departure declare that the acquiescence is not in the amendments, but in the judicial construction that may be put upon them; and that a vital element of the party in the Southern States emphatically rejects the movement. If a party were, what some of the New York Democratic leaders naturally suppose it to be, mere trunk of dead animals, to be turned into a party of the living, it would be turned into a party of the living by the pleasure of the drivers, such tricks as the nomination of an old Republican or the sudden abandonment of the party position might be practicable. But the very hedging about the new departure, the bitterness of the attacks upon the Southern leaders, and the bungling about reparation which betray the movement, show that the Vallandigham leaders do not feel themselves to be masters of the situation.

The Republicans have their troubles, but no such fatal gulf as this Democratic difference divides them. Kentucky, for instance, is a model Democratic State. The real principles and traditions of the party are there most vigorous and most cherished. The character and promise of Democratic ascendancy can be satisfactorily studied in the State of Kentucky, as in the city of New York. Now Mr. John G. Carlisle, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant-Governor in that State, says that the new-departure platform, instead of laying the question of the amendments, merely raises it for the whole campaign; that the amendments are not dead issues, and that "the courts" have power to try their validity. Mr. Alexander H. Stephens announces that the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments are not valid. Father Ryan, in his discourse over the Confederate dead at Mobile, upon which occasion he was introduced by that active Democrat, "Admiral" Semmes, remarked that the lost cause "is not a false cause, but a true and noble one, and ought to be cherished: it is a cause which remains to be vindicated by succeeding generations." Jefferson Davis' speeches are already familiar; and Henry S. Foote says that he has no doubt of Davis' mischievousness. Some of the Southern payers assent to the new departure as the only chance for a Democratic restoration, but their resolute denunciation is as an utter betrayal of Democratic principle.

Such facts are significant. They are not less significant because the friends of the new departure decry them as idle rhetoric and the ravings of dead men. Moreover, they are not to be pooh-poohed in a patriotic desire that there should be universal fraternity and harmony. And this for a twofold reason—that this Southern sentiment must be conciliated or coerced by the Democratic leaders, and that the smooth reference to the decision of the courts by those whose acquiescence is in its nature suspicious shows how the union is to be sought. The hollowness of the professed acquiescence, therefore, immediately appears. If the Ohio Democrats accept the amendments as valid, they agree that they bind the Supreme Court as much as the President. If the Supreme

Court can pass upon their validity it can pass upon the validity of the whole Constitution. The Supreme Court has no more authority over a single clause of the fourteenth amendment than over every clause of the instrument. It may, of course, in an action properly brought, declare its view of the meaning of the amendment; but it is the validity which Mr. Carlisle says it may decide, and which Mr. Stephens and his friends deny.

It will be well for the country if the Democratic party heartily acquiesces in the situation. But it must not expect the obscure declaration of some of its leaders, even when united with bitter vituperation, to lead the leaders who differ, to be accepted as the frank admission of the party to the amended Constitution and the restored Union.

CITY ITEMS.

MR. WILLIAM W. CARBIDY, the Jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewellery and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who are purchasing at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S COLOGNE the best made in America. WE WOULD SAY to every Mother who has a suffering child, go at once and procure a bottle of BURNETT'S SOOTHING SYRUP. BURNETT'S COOKING EXTRACTS the best.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 20, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company. The office will be open at 2 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 20 to June 3, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. THOMAS F. FIRTH, Treasurer.

ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLICATIONS close to the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Beautiful Appearance, purge the system thoroughly, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by ignorant persons, and contained in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS. JUNE 6, 1871. THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS OF THE JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN CLASSES will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M. The EXERCISES OF THE SENIOR CLASS, including in West Philadelphia will be held on THURSDAY, the 15th, at 10 o'clock. CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the ENGLISH and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29, at 10 o'clock. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary of the Faculty.

A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCED THE MOST APT OF THE EFFICACY OF HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS FOR NERVOUS DISORDERS, JAUNDICE, INDIGESTION, CONSTIPATION, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, LIVER COMPLAINTS, GENERAL DEBILITY, ETC. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with pleasure. Helmbold's is the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 53 wistwtr

SPECIAL NOTICE—O A M D E N AND AMBOY RAILROAD STOCKHOLDERS. CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD, DELAWARE AND BERTHA CANAL AND NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. STOCKHOLDERS ARE INVITED TO SIGN A CONSENT TO LEASE THE WORKS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, now ready at the office of SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman, No. 218 S. Delaware avenue; D. W. BACON & CO., No. 137 Third street; THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.; BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets. M. B. 10.102

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They cleanse the system, purge the bowels, and remove the impurities of the system. Helmbold's is the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling pimples, blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 53 wistwtr

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY. PHILADELPHIA, June 16, 1871. The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871. G. W. HARRIS, Secretary.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier, thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. It has been used for years, and has accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A full test of 24 years has proved their worth. 53 wistwtr

J. & L. BARRICK'S LEGITIMATE Tailoring Establishment, No. 41 S. TENTH Street, where you can get the best suit for the least money. Where, furnishing your own material you can have it made and trimmed exactly right. Price, fit, and workmanship guaranteed. A good stock always on hand, to show which is no trouble, and to sell the same at rates not to be excelled in our highest ambition. 52 wistwtr

IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Calabar Grape Juice and Fine Extract of Rhubarb. If you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 53 wistwtr

FILED—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, hemorrhoids, itching, Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Beware of cheap imitations. Office, No. 11, ELEVANTH Street. 415 m

IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 53 wistwtr

HARPER'S LIQUID HAIR DYE Never Fades or Washes Out, will change gray, red, or frosted hair, whiskers, or moustache to a beautiful black or brown as soon as applied. Warranted of money returned. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by all Druggists. 53 wistwtr

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER is the best article for cleansing and preserving the teeth. For sale by all Druggists. Price 25c and 50c per tin. 116 wistwtr

DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, No. 218 S. ELEVANTH Street. Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 10 o'clock. 114

FOR SALE. FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATED IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA. On the Bethlehem Pike, 13 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansions, with bath, water, closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farms is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 20 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. It is desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings. R. J. DOBBINS, "Ledger" Building. 66 tustest

FOR SALE. HANDSOME RESIDENCE, WEST PHILADELPHIA. No. 2348 CHESTNUT STREET (Marie Terrace), THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS. Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, hot and cold water. Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 7 inches deep to back street. Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser. M. D. LIVENSETTER. 415

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES. No. 1917 Chestnut street. No. 1408 North Broad street. No. 1418 North Eighteenth street. Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet. Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet. Square of Grand, Broad and Diamond streets. Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 115 feet deep. Lot, Broad and Sumner streets, 250 by 400 feet deep. Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 225 feet deep. 53 acre Farm, Bucks county. Cottages at Cape May. R. J. DOBBINS, "Ledger" Building. 63 t

WEST PHILADELPHIA THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES, With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KING JESSING Avenues, situated among the most cost improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse car pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, cellars, range, furnaces, bay windows, etc., and is built upon more than 175 feet deep. One of the houses has an unobstructed outlook upon the WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK. 63 t

TO RENT. STORE, No. 326 CHESTNUT Street. POSSESSION JULY 1. APPLY AT 1315 1/2 ST

FOR RENT, STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street. APPLY ON PREMISES. 422 t

COAL AND LANDING WHARF TO LET ON LEASE on favorable terms on the SCHUYLKILL between ARCH and FILBERT Streets, 73 feet front on Twenty-third street, by 400 feet to the river. Has flooring and shedding capacity for 20,000 or 30,000 tons coal. Office, scale, stable, and everything in condition to continue the coal business. Address COAL WHARF, North American office. 615 m

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON WYRE street, Germantown, within 5 minutes walk of Wayne Station, 10 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 42 MAIN Street. 615 t

WHISKY, WINE, ETC. WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC. The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and to consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms. F. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEARL Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL, No. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANT Streets. IMPORTERS OF Brandy, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PURE RYE WHISKIES, IN BOND AND TAX PAID. BAKER, ARNOLD & CO. No. 710 CHESTNUT Street. Invite attention to their large assortment of GAS FIXTURES OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS, FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERDURE, AND IMPERIAL BRONZE. Which they offer at prices Lower than Ever Before Known. 63 t

STRANGERS AND OTHERS CAN OBTAIN a Guide to Philadelphia, by calling on CHALLENGER, No. 126 CHESTNUT Street, also dollar box of paper and a dollar pack of visiting cards, all for 1c. 616 t